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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

Vol. XIII, No. 639 Published weekly Friday, January 23—Thursday, January 29, 1953

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

Week in Headlines

Wilson confirmed as U.S. Defense Secy.; 2 top aides qualified for confirmation by agreeing to dispose of stocks.
Dulles made first general statement on foreign policy.
Truman expressed doubt Russia had made A-bomb.
Gen. Maxwell Taylor named Van Fleet's successor in Korea.
William Remington convicted in 2d perjury trial.
St. Louis Cardinal owner sentenced for tax evasion.

WESTERN DEFENSE

Dulles on U.S. Policy. A foreign policy of "openness, simplicity & righteousness" to defeat the "deadly serious" threat of Communist "encirclement" of the U.S. & its allies was promised Jan. 27 by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles in a radio-TV talk, his first since taking office. He said Pres. Eisenhower's principle of "enlightened self-interest" would guide the new administration in its actions. He warned Britain, France & Germany that the U.S. might have to "give a little re-thinking to its policy toward West Europe if countries in that area failed to achieve "effective unity." (Dulles & Mutual Security Admin. Harold E. Stassen were to go to Europe within a week to study the situation there.) [See M this page; also p. 13G]

Dulles held out to "captive" people behind the Iron Curtain a promise that "you can count on us." He said the Russians, having expanded their domain to 800 million persons, were showing signs of "indigestion." "The purges & the trials that are going on in Eastern Europe, the wholesale executions (in) China, all these things show that the people are restive & are unhappy." The Reds' resort to "tactics of terrorism" was "a sign of weakness, not a sign of strength," Dulles declared.

Using a world map to illustrate his talk for televiewers, Dulles surveyed the world situation from the American viewpoint:

● Japan, menaced by Soviet forces on islands within 2 mi. of Japanese territory and in Siberia & China, would "be within the Communist pincers" if the Reds won control of Korea. Subsequent Red seizure of Japan, "with its great industrial power," would be "a very unfortunate thing" for the U.S.

● Indo-China, Malaya, Thailand & Burma were Communist objectives because they were the "rice bowl of Asia" and their capture would give the Reds an economic weapon against Japan & India, which depend on Southeast Asia for food. France's "great effort" to defend Indo-China "subtracts just that much from the capacity of their building a European Army . . ."

● The Korean & Indo-Chinese wars continued "because the enemy thinks he's getting an advantage" by sustaining them. "I believe that Gen. Eisenhower will find the ways to make the enemy change his mind in that respect" and "want peace."

● The Middle East, which contains "the greatest known oil reserves" in the world, was acknowledged by Stalin to Hitler in 1940 to be "the center of Soviet aspirations."

(Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Roger Makins, addressing the Natl. Press Club in Washington Jan. 28, urged closer coordination of U.S. & British policies on the Middle East to avoid "a net loss to our combined position.") [See p. 4A-B; Vol. XII, 23K-L]

● Africa was the center of Communist efforts "to arouse the native people against the Western Europeans who still have political control" and looked to Africa for raw materials.

● Military-political unification of Europe was a "good idea" which "seems to be somewhat stalled . . . some of the French (&) German people want again to go in their separate ways." He & Stassen intended to "observe & to listen," make "no commitments" during their European trip." ". . . I just refuse to believe (there is) no chance of getting effective unity" in Europe.

(In an implied answer to Dulles, the French Cabinet announced Jan. 28 it would submit the EDC treaty & West German peace contract to the Natl. Assembly immediately. It said the EDC plan "not only enables us to meet a foreign menace but lays the foundation for a future organization of Europe.") [See p. 9F]

(British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden reiterated Jan. 28 in a speech in Commons: "This Parliament is not ready to join a political federation" of Europe but Britain would "arrange for the closest possible political liaison with the political institutions of the EDC & military association with European defense forces.") [See p. 18L]

● South America had been neglected by the Truman Admin. but the new Govt. would not "take South America for granted." It would help Latin American countries combat Communist & Fascist movements "working away, largely underground so far," to "destroy the traditional friendship" among Western Hemisphere republics.

Dulles promised that the U.S. would never attempt to "meet the Soviet strategy of encirclement" by starting a preventive war. He also said the U.S. must make more effective use of propaganda to "create in other peoples such a love & respect for freedom that they can never really be absorbed" by communism. [See 27G]

(Ex-Pres. Truman's comment in Kansas City Jan. 28 on Dulles' speech: The Eisenhower Admin. would not "get anywhere just by loud talking" but he hoped "they are able to get somewhere." He would not say "anything that might throw a monkey wrench" into their efforts. "I ought to know what they are up against because I have been fighting this thing for 8 years.") [See K-M below]

Truman Doubts Red A-Bomb. U.S. Ex-Pres. Truman was "not convinced Russia has the [atomic] bomb," Robert G. Nixon of the INS reported after an exclusive interview in Kansas City, Mo. Jan. 26. The ex-President said he made his 1949 & 1951 announcements of nuclear explosions in Russia to keep Americans fully informed of their peril. But "I am not convinced the Russians have achieved the know-how to put the complicated mechanism together to make an A-bomb work." [See Vol. XI, p. 338A-B]

Truman's remarks were criticized by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) and Reps. Carl T. Durham (D., N.C.) & W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. Jan. 27. They said "the evidence had been fully evaluated and it simply did not admit of doubt" that the Soviet nuclear explosions were A-bomb blasts. They noted that (a) in 1951 Truman had referred to an "atomic bomb," not just a "nuclear explosion," as having been set off in Russia, and (b) an official White House statement reported 3 Soviet atomic blasts whereas Truman, in his interview, spoke only of 2.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize atomic bomb scientist, said Jan. 28 in a *Beaumont* (Tex.) *Journal* interview that whether the Russians could "put a workable atomic bomb together is highly problematical" although they had the scientific knowledge. Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the A-bomb project, said in Norwalk, Conn. Jan. 29: "All we know is there were indications of nuclear explosions in Russia. That does not prove that they have the bomb in workable form."

State Secy. Dulles, in his radio-TV talk Jan. 27, said the Soviet peoples were "being forged into a vast weapon of fighting power backed by industrial production & modern weapons that include atomic bombs." [See B-J this page]

French Budget. The French Natl. Assembly, by a vote of 374 to 214 (25 abstentions) Jan. 29, approved a 1953 budget of

3.831 billion francs ($10,726,800,000), of which about 37% was earmarked for defense. The budget was essentially the same as the one proposed by ex-Premier Antoine Pinay before his resignation Dec. 23. The record $4,057,000,000 defense budget, approved Jan. 27 by 517-100, also had been proposed by Pinay. (A $4,285,000,000 military allocation reportedly was suggested by the U.S.) Defense Min. René Pleven told the Assembly Jan. 25 that France would make no increase in the 420,000 men now under arms in Europe & North Africa unless it received more foreign aid. [See p. 1B; Vol. XII, 411E-F]

(France is producing 500 combat aircraft a year and could double the output if it could finance production, Air Secy. Pierre Montel said Jan. 20.) [See Vol. XII, p. 78J]

Balkans. The Belgrade radio said Jan. 28 that Italy would be acceptable as an added member of a proposed Yugoslav-Turkish-Greek entente but should abandon its "hegemonious tendencies" and drop disputes with Yugoslavia. Turkish Forgn. Min. Fuad Koprulu visited Yugoslavia Jan. 21-25 and conferred with Pres. Tito & other Yugoslav leaders. Greek Premier Alexander Papagos said Jan. 26 it would be "unforgivable" if Greece, Turkey & Yugoslavia did not build up their defenses against a possible Communist drive through the Dardanelles. (Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi paid Greece a goodwill visit Jan. 8-12 to allay enmity between the 2 countries over Italian invasion of Greece during World War II. Greek officials were said to have told him they could not favor Italy in its Trieste dispute with Yugoslavia if Greek-Yugoslav-Turk defense solidarity would be affected. [See p. 2C; Vol. XII, 418N]

Netherlands informed the U.S. Jan. 27 it would need no U.S. economic aid during its next fiscal year because its dollar & gold reserves had "unexpectedly" improved. It urged, however, that the U.S. increase its off-shore procurement orders for military equipment made in Holland. The country had received $966 million during the U.S. aid program of which $150 million was in loans, the rest in grants. [See Vol. XII, 419M, 402F-G, 378B]

Austria. The Soviet Union refused Jan. 28 to meet with the other Big 4 powers on an Austrian peace treaty under terms of a U.S. proposal made Jan. 12. Moscow said in notes to the U.S., Britain & France it would resume Deputy Forgn. Ministers' talks on Austria if the West withdrew its proposal for an "abbreviated" treaty. [See p. 18J] . . . The Nazi-tinged Independent Party of Austria protested to U.S. High Comm. Llewellyn E. Thompson in Vienna Jan. 23 because it had not been granted time on the U.S.-owned Red White Red radio network in Austria for campaign broadcasts. The party charged that the U.S. was resorting to undemocratic means to keep Austria's present Govt. coalition in power. U.S. officials replied that the Independents sought radio time "after all our arrangements were made" and denounced the party for having "distinguished itself for hostility toward Americans & for racialist [anti-Semitic] propaganda." [See Vol. XII, pp. 370J-K, 346E, 338F]

East European Purges. Rev. Joseph Lelito, a Roman Catholic priest, and Michal Kowalik & Edward Chanclica, identified as laymen, were sentenced to death by a Polish military court in Cracow as spies for the U.S. & Vatican, Poland announced Jan. 27. 3 other priests and a woman were given prison sentences. [See p. 17H-J] . . . A one-day record total of nearly 2,000 refugees fleeing purges in East Germany were reported as new arrivals in West Berlin Jan. 26. 5,800 had arrived the past week, 19,000 since Jan. 1. [See p. 17B-D] . . . The Joint Distribution Com. announced in New York Jan. 22 it would end all efforts to carry on relief work in Hungary. Chairman Edward M. Warburg said the agency had "scrupulously refrained from political activities" in an effort to aid Jews in that country. [See p. 17E]

KOREA

Taylor to Replace Van Fleet. Designation of Lt. Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, 51, U.S. Army Dep. Chief of Staff for Operations & Administration, to take command of the U.S. 8th Army in Korea Mar. 31 from retiring Gen. James A. Van Fleet was announced in Washington Jan. 23 by Actg. Army Secy. Earl D. Johnson. Taylor conferred with Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 24, then flew to Tokyo where he arrived Jan. 29 to start preparations for the changeover in command.

(Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, visited the Korean Front Jan. 27, then went to Tokyo for talks with Taylor & Gen. Mark W. Clark, Far Eastern commander.)

Taylor was born Aug. 26, 1901 in Keytesville, Mo., graduated from West Point at age 20 in 1922. Talented as a linguist, he taught French & Spanish at West Point for 5 years, learned Japanese while on assignment to U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. Became airborne infantry officer in World War II, led airborne landings in invasions of North Africa, Sicily & Italy, then commanded 101st Airborne Div.'s jump into Normandy on D-Day 1944; was first American general to land in France. Was in U.S. in Dec. 1944 when his 101st Airborne was surrounded by Germans at Bastogne; flew back Christmas Eve, 1944 to rejoin division for stand in Battle of Bulge. Was West Point supt. 1945-49, Berlin commandant 1949-51, Asst. Army Chief of Staff Feb. 1951, Deputy Chief since Aug. 1951. [See Indexes Vols. IV-XII for references]

Van Fleet, who would be 61 Mar. 19, was due for automatic retirement Jan. 31 but his active duty was extended 2 months so the Eisenhower Admin. could decide on his future. Some Truman Admin. officials had been reluctant to retire Van Fleet for fear they would be accused of retaliation for a 1952 Presidential campaign incident: his wife's release to Gen. Eisenhower of a letter from Van Fleet complaining against lack of support in expanding the South Korean Army. There had also been reports that Van Fleet wanted to continue in Korea because his son, AF First Lt. James A. Van Fleet Jr., had been missing in action there since April. [See Vol. XII, pp. 352B, 109J]

White House Press Secy. James A. Hagerty said Jan. 23 that Pres. Eisenhower regarded Van Fleet as "probably the best-qualified combat officer in the armed forces" and regretted that "passage of time & time alone" resulted in loss of his services in Korea. Van Fleet said Jan. 25 he regretted leaving Korea with the war unfinished and would "like to be in command of such an offensive" if the 8th Army were permitted to launch an all-out drive. He said South Korean troops could man the entire front within a year if "the high command wants to remain on the line we now hold, but nobody wants to do that." He pronounced the 8th Army "in better shape now than it has been at any time since I took command" but urged that UN countries provide more manpower & matériel for the Korean war. He warned: "Communism will fight on with its cold war tactics to attain its aim of conquering the world whether we have a shooting war or not. The free nations must meet this threat . . . around the world . . ."

Van Fleet said he had no plans except to retire to his home in Florida. An infantry officer & West Point classmate of Gen. Eisenhower's in 1915, he commanded the first infantry regiment ashore on Utah Beach in the 1944 Normandy invasion, soon became a division commander in France. He headed the Truman Doctrine U.S. military mission to Greece in 1948-50 and directed the Greek Army's buildup for a victorious drive against Red rebels. He then commanded the 2d Army in the U.S., took over the 8th Army in Apr. 1951 when Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway succeeded the deposed Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far Eastern commander. [See Vol. XII, p. 414E; also Indexes Vols. VIII—XII for other references]

Air War. The Allied air forces' best weekly record in 2 months was reported by the U.S. 5th AF Jan. 24: 16 Red MIG-15 jet fighters shot down as against the loss of one U.S. Sabrejet in air combat, 3 other planes to other causes the week of Jan. 17-23. 4 more MIGs were reported shot down Jan. 24. There had been air-to-air battles in some degree over North Korea for 11 consecutive days by Jan. 29.

The Red Chinese radio said Jan. 27 that Lt. Col. Edwin H. Heller, 33, of Wynnewood, Pa. was captured Jan. 23 after he parachuted from a damaged Sabrejet "over Chinese territory." The 5th AF said he was over Korea, not Manchuria, when his plane went down. (Heller shot down 2 MIGs Jan. 22 to run his score of Korean kills to 3½ planes and was promoted from major that day. He shot down 19½ German planes in World War II.)

A Red Chinese broadcast that a U.S. B-29 downed Jan. 12 had carried spies to be parachuted into China was denied by the U.S. State Dept. Jan 23. It also dismissed Jan. 22 as "propaganda" the Red report that the B-29 was over Manchuria when it was shot down. [See p. 18N]

Ground War. Chinese Reds near T-Bone Hill west of Chorwon (western front) were subjected Jan. 25 to the sharpest attack staged in Korea since New Year's by Allied ground forces. Red positions underwent heavy aerial & artillery pounding in connection with the raid by troops & tanks. A North Korean raid in the Punchbowl sector of the eastern front during a snowstorm Jan. 28 was reported turned back. [See pp. 18P-19A]

Cowardice Cases. Sentencing by court martial of a lieutenant & 91 enlisted men of the U.S. 65th (Puerto Rican) Infantry Regiment to prison terms at hard labor for refusal to fight was disclosed by U.S. Army 3d Div. officials Jan. 24-25. The troops were said to have balked during costly actions Oct. 28 & Nov. 3 against Chinese Reds entrenched at Jackson Heights on the central front. Lt. John Guzman, named Jan. 27 as the officer convicted, was said to have refused to lead his platoon up a hill. He was given a 5-yr. sentence. The enlisted men received sentences

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ranging from 6 mos. to 10 yrs. Many of those convicted also faced dishonorable or bad conduct discharges.

Maj. Gen. George W. Smythe, 3d Div. commander, said Jan. 27 the convicted men were not new to combat when the incident occurred and there had been no similar trouble involving the 65th Regiment before or since. The regiment had fought with distinction in 9 major Korean campaigns and its members held 1,007 personal decorations. Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marín of Puerto Rico said Jan. 24 he had asked the Defense Dept. for a full report. He observed that similar individual misbehavior had occurred "in other units in this & in other wars" and the 92 defection cases did not "lessen the great merit of the 65th Infantry Regiment in the Korean War." U.S. 8th Army Hq. said Jan. 28: there had been other cases of court martial for cowardice involving men of the Army 2d & First Cavalry Divs. late in 1951 and the 45th Div. (Okla. Natl. Guard) a year ago; cowardice charges figured in about 10% of all general courts martial in the 8th Army with a 15%-20% rate at the front, mostly at places where losses ran high and troops were green in combat. [See Vol. XII, pp. 377D, 301B-C, 305G]

UN Charges POW Plot. UN Supreme Hq. in Tokyo charged in an Intelligence Section study published Jan. 28 that Red POW riots in South Korea last year were plotted by Lt. Gen. Nam Il, chief of the Communist truce team, and his deputy, Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho. Prison camp disorders were conceived as a "2d front" in the war, the report said. It said Nam, although a North Korean officer, was a "USSR citizen of Korean extraction" and a former Russian Army officer. His liaison officer in Pammunjom, Gen. Kim Pa, was identified as a former secret police agent of the Soviet MVD. [See Vol. XII, p. 409K-L]

5 North Korean POWs who escaped from Koje Island Jan. 23 were recaptured by Japanese police Jan. 25 on Tsushima, a Japanese island in the Sea of Japan. A UN spokesman said Jan. 26 the fugitives had commandeered a 20-ton fishing vessel to reach Tsushima. [See p. 2L-M]

U.S. casualties through Jan. 23 totaled 129,153 (22,769 dead), the Defense Dept. reported Jan. 28. [See p. 19C] . . . **ROK Army** can raise 8 divisions in addition to its present 12 from the republic's reservoir of military-service-age men, Brig. Gen. Chang Chang Kuk, chief of ROK Army operations & administration, said in Washington Jan. 27. He was in the U.S. to study the U.S. Army's officer candidate & reserve training. [See p. 19B] . . . **North Korean propagandists** were reported by UN forces Jan. 26 to have stepped up appeals for South Koreans to desert to the Communist side on promise of "special treatment." [See p. 10M] . . . **Rear Adm. Clarence E. Olsen,** Newport (R.I.) Naval Base commander, was designated Jan. 23 to replace Rear Adm. John E. Gingrich as commander of the UN Blockading & Escort Force for the Korean war. . . . **Canada** announced Jan. 22 that Brig. Jean Victor Allard, 40, of Nicolet, Que. & Ottawa would replace Brig. M. P. Bogert in April as commander of the Canadian 25th Brigade in Korea. [See p. 19C; Vol. XII, 126B] . . . **Kim Suk Kwan** resigned Jan. 22 as South Korean Transport Minister after accepting responsibility for the ferry boat disaster off Pusan Jan. 9 in which 249 persons were drowned. The boat was owned by his son. [See p. 16L] . . . **West Germany** announced Jan. 27 a contribution of $47,600 worth of medical supplies for treatment of South Korean civilians. [See p. 10L-M] . . . **Narcotics** addiction by a "frightful number" of U.S. troops in Korea was reported by doctors & officers during his recent trip to Korea, Francis Cardinal Spellman said in New York Jan. 26. He said most of the victims became addicted as teen-agers before they entered service. Brig. Gen. L. Holmes Ginn, 8th Army surgeon, denied Jan. 28 that addiction in the army ran more than "average for a quiet community at home." [See p. 19D; Vol. XII, 410G]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Personnel [see pp. 27N-28F]. Pres. Eisenhower announced Jan. 24 that he would promote Dep. Central Intelligence Agency Dir. Allen W. Dulles to CIA Director to succeed State Undersecy.-nominee Walter Bedell Smith. [See Vol. XII, p. 378F]

Gen. Eisenhower created Jan. 26 a 9-member Com. on Intl. Information Activities headed by William H. Jackson [see p. 13L-M] to plan "unified & dynamic" psychological Cold War strategy. It was to report its recommendations by June 30. The other members: *Fortune* pblshr. Charles D. Jackson, 50; ex-Army Secy. Gordon Gray, 44; John C. Hughes, 62, of the Natl. Com. for a Free Europe; Sigurd Larmon, 62, Young & Rubicam advtg. agency pres.; Robt. Cutler, 57, White House aide; Barklie McKee Henry, 50, of Princeton, N. J., director of corporations & institutions. Abbott Washburn, 38, of Minneapolis was appointed executive secretary of the committee. [See p. 25J]

Pres. Eisenhower accepted Adm. Alan G. Kirk's resignation as Psychological Strategy Board director Jan. 21 (announced Jan. 24) [see Vol. XII, p. 406E-F]. Deputy PSB Dir. George A. Morgan was named Actg. PSB Director.

Pres. Eisenhower appointed ex-Gov. Val Peterson of Nebraska Jan. 28 a $15,000-a-yr. administrative aide to serve as White House liaison with Govt. agencies. Gen. Eisenhower gave up plans to name him Amb. to India because both Nebraska Senators, Republicans Hugh Butler & Dwight Griswold, were Peterson's political foes and had threatened to block him from any job requiring Senate confirmation. [See Vol. XII, p. 105A]

Gen. Eisenhower's designation of C. Douglas Dillon, 43, as Amb. to France was announced Jan. 17. Dillon agreed to resign as chrmn. of the Dillon & Reed investment banking house and as pres. of the U.S. & Forgn. Securities Corp. and of the Intl. Securities Corp. [See Vol. X, p. 88K]

White House aides sworn in Jan. 21: Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President [see Vol. XII, p. 388C-D]; Thos. E. Stephens, special counsel to the President [see Vol. XII, p. 388J]; Press Secy. Jas. C. Hagerty [see Vol. XII, pp. 393C, 379L]; Wilton B. Persons, special assistant; Robt. Cutler, Gabriel Hauge & Emmet J. Hughes, administrative assistants. The general Jan. 18 chose Murray Snyder, 41, N.Y. *Herald Tribune* writer, as assistant press secretary. The President's military aides, chosen Jan. 16: Lt. Col. Robt. L. Schulz, 45, Army; Maj. Wm. G. Draper, 32, the general's former personal pilot, Air Force; Comdr. Edw. L. Beach, 34, submarine commander & best-selling author (*Submarine!*), Navy [see Vol. XII, p. 188P]. Col. Paul T. Carroll, 42, an ex-aide to Gen. Eisenhower, was named military liaison officer between the Defense Dept. & White House Jan. 21.

The *N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 17 that 2 employes of Gen. Eisenhower's New York hq. had tentative White House staff appointments canceled because of unfavorable FBI reports.

Pres. Eisenhower accepted Jan. 22 Michael V. DiSalle's resignation as Economic Stabilization Admin., effective Jan. 31 [see Vol. XII, p. 403P]. Asst. ESA Admin. Ross S. Schearer, 41, was to act as ESA Administrator until a new one was appointed. Arthur S. Flemming was sworn in Jan. 22 as Actg. Defense Mobilization Director. [See p. 21D; Vol. XII, p. 388K-L]

To Continue Press Talks. White House Press Secy. Hagerty told reporters Jan. 21 that Pres. Eisenhower will continue the custom of holding regular Presidential press conferences and will even allow some type of radio & television coverage of some of them. Cabinet members will also be present at some of the conferences to answer questions on important issues. Hagerty said reporters would not have to submit their questions in writing in advance. He promised that he would see the press himself daily except Sundays. [See p. 21B-C]

Greets Diplomats. Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower, both recuperating from colds, held a "diplomatic circle" Jan. 27 for the chiefs of 76 foreign missions & their wives.

CONGRESS

Wilson Confirmed. Charles Erwin Wilson's nomination as Defense Secretary was confirmed by a 77-6 Senate vote Jan 26. The vote: 47 R. & 30 D. vs. independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Democrats Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.) & Willis Smith (N.C.). Wilson pledged to serve "not as a businessman nor as a member of a particular party" but as a participant "in a great crusade that must not fail." Morse, who led the opposition to Wilson, charged that the ex-president of Gen. Motors lacked the "ethical standards" for the job.

Wilson's nomination had been unanimously approved by the Senate Armed Services Com. Jan. 23 after he promised to dispose of all his GM stock by Apr. 1 and to give no more than 10-20% of it to his children. He said that if he had to deal with any matter which "might be the subject of misunderstanding" because of his former GM role, he had "been assured of the privilege of discussing the matter fully with the President" before doing anything. Wilson said that Defense Undersecy.-designate Roger M. Kyes had agreed to dispose of his $193,000 worth of GM stock, and the committee unanimously approved Kyes' nomination Jan. 28. Wilson Jan. 23 urged the committee

not to force Army Secy.-designate Robert T. Stevens or Navy Secy.-designate Harold M. Talbott to give up their stock in other companies doing Govt. work. He promised to order them to "step aside" and let "someone else with more authority" make decisions affecting their companies. But the committee rejected this formula. Stevens & Talbott finally agreed Jan. 29 to sell their stock, and the committee immediately cleared their nominations and that of Navy Secy.-designate Robert B. Anderson. Stevens held 42,800 shares of stock, worth about $1,400,000, in J. P. Stevens Co., a textile firm founded by his father and doing a large business making uniforms for the Army. Talbott's principle holdings in question were Chrysler & Electric Auto-Lite shares.

Wilson was sworn in as Defense Secretary Jan. 28. His first official act was to issue a directive barring Defense officials from negotiating contracts with companies in which they may be personally or financially interested.

Release of Wilson's testimony before the committee revealed that when he promised to do nothing "inimical" to GM interests, GM had agreed that nothing he did as Defense Secretary would be considered inimical. One of Wilson's controversial remarks during the hearings was in answer to the question of whether, if the situation arose, he could make a decision in U.S. interests but adverse to GM interests. Wilson replied: "I could. I cannot conceive of one because for years I thought what was good for the country was good for Gen. Motors & vice versa. The difference did not exist." [See p. 21E-H]

Other Confirmations. The Senate confirmed Harold Edward Stassen's nomination as Mutual Security Director without dissent Jan. 27 after Morse blocked confirmation Jan. 23 by denying unanimous consent. Stassen was sworn in Jan. 28. Morse accused Stassen of "fuzzy & confused thinking" and said statements attributed to him advocated virtual "dollar diplomacy" [see p. 13G]. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s appointment as head of the U.S. delegation to the UN was unanimously confirmed Jan. 23, and he took the oath of office the same day [see Vol. XII, pp. 388E, 415E-F]. Stassen & Lodge had been formally nominated Jan. 21. Other Senate confirmations:

Jan. 26—W. Walter Williams as Commerce Undersecy.* [see Vol. XII, p. 388C]; Robt. Blaine Murray Jr. of Harrisburg, Pa. as Commerce Undersecy. for Transportation†*; Saml. W. Anderson of Washington as Asst. Commerce Secy. for Intl. Affairs†*. . . . **Jan. 27**—Marion B. Folsom as Treasury Undersecy.†* & H. Chapman Rose as Asst. Treasury Secy.†* [see Vol. XII, p. 405A]; Elbert P. Tuttle as Treasury gen. counsel† & T. Coleman Andrews as Internal Revenue Commissioner† [see p. 13L]; Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest as Treasurer of the U.S.†* [see Vol. XII, p. 388F]; Mrs. Alma Kittredge Schneider, 52, of Mt. Morrison, Colo. as supt. of the Denver Mint†; Wm. P. Rogers as Dep. Atty. Gen.†* [see Vol. XII, pp. 379L, 380H-J]; Warren E. Burger & J. Lee Rankin as Asst. Attorneys Gen.†*. [See p. 4F]

Other Presidential nominations received by the Senate:

Jan. 22—Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as State Undersecy. [see p. 13J-K]; Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky as Asst. State Secy. [see Vol. VIII, p. 104M]; Carl W. McCardle as Asst. State Secy. [see p. 4F]; Herman Phleger of California as State Dept. legal adviser; London-born H. Brian Holland, 48, of Boston & Warren Olney 3d as Asst. Attorneys Gen. (Holland to head the Tax Div.) [see p. 4F]; Chas. R. Hook Jr. as Dep. Postmaster Gen. [see p. 13L]; True D. Morse as Agri. Undersecy. [see Vol. XII, p. 413A-B]; J. Earl Coke, 53, of Berkeley, Calif. as Asst. Commerce Secy.; Robt. Clement Watson of Silver Springs, Md. as Patents Commissioner; Robt. W. Burgess of Pelham, N.Y. as Census Director. . . . **Jan. 23**—Winthrop W. Aldrich as Amb. to Britain [see Vol. XII, p. 388D]; James Bryant Conant as U.S. High Comm. for Germany [see p. 13K]; Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, 48, of New York to succeed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as U.S. representative on the UN Human Rights Comm. for 3-yr. term to Dec. 31, 1953. [See Vol. XII, p. 246M] . . . **Jan. 26**—John C. Allen, 47, of Illinois, a Sears, Roebuck executive, as Asst. Postmaster Gen. in charge of transportation; True D. Morse, J. Earl Coke, John H. Davis of Virginia & Romeo E. Short of Arkansas as CCC directors. . . . **Jan. 27**—Roger M. Kyes as Dep. Defense Secy. [See p. 27P]

The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. agreed Jan. 28, on Administration urging, to confirm diplomatic appointees without waiting for lengthy loyalty clearance. The committee decided to accept temporary assurance of State Secy. John Foster Dulles that Administration nominees were "good security risks" pending FBI investigations. [See pp. 21P-22A]

House Chairmen. Chairmen of House committees approved by the House Jan. 19 (all chairmen were Republicans):

Agriculture—Clifford R. Hope (Kan.)
Armed Services—Dewey Short (Mo.)
Banking & Currency—Jesse Paine Wolcott (Mich.)
Dist. of Columbia — Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Eductn. & Labor—Saml. K. McConnell Jr. (Pa.)
Forgn. Affairs—Robt. Bruce Chiperfield (Ill.)
Govt. Operations—Claire E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Interior & Insular Affairs—Arthur Lewis Miller (Neb.)
Interstate & Forgn. Commerce—Chas. A. Wolverton (N. J.)
Judiciary—Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)
Merchant Marine & Fisheries—Alvin F. Weichel (O.)
Post Office & Civil Service—Edw. H. Rees (Kan.)
Public Works—Geo. Anthony Dondero (Mich.)
Un-American Activities—Harold Himmel Velde (Ill.)
Veterans' Affairs—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)

*Sworn in Jan. 28 †Formally nominated Jan. 22

BIGGEST-SPENDING LOBBIES. Jan.-Sept. 1952 legislative expenditures of the U.S.' biggest-spending lobbying organizations, as reported by *AFL News-Reporter* Jan. 23:

Natl. Assn. of Elec. Companies	$349,367.00	Natl. Coal Assn.	$73,839.35
Amer. Medical Assn.	$268,747.66	Budd Co.	*$65,306.92
Assn. of Amer. Railroads	$182,910.78	Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.	$63,988.00
Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	$127,234.74	Atlantic Union Com.	†$63,532.24
Amer. Legion	$89,169.37	South'n States Indust'l Council	$61,578.15
Natl. Economic Council	$87,649.83	Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	$60,600.18
U.S. Chamber of Commerce	$84,781.80	Natl. St. Lawrence Seaway Project Conf.	$53,676.10
Colorado River Assn.	$82,159.94	Gen. Electric Co.	†$51,644.37
Amer. Fed. of Labor	$78,571.63	[See Vol. XII, p. 97D-E]	
Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	$77,669.69		

* 3 mos. only † 6 mos. only

House committee chairmen approved Jan. 14:

Appropriations—John Taber (N.Y.)
House Admin.—Karl Miles Le Compte (Ia.)
Rules—Leo Elwood Allen (Ill.)
Ways & Means—Danl. Alden Reed (N.Y.)

Stanley Resigns. Rep. Thomas D. Stanley (D., Va.) announced Jan. 21 that he was resigning from Congress, effective Feb. 3, to run for Governor of Virginia. [See Vol. XII, p. 363C]

LABOR

Strikes. Philadelphia's 4-day transit strike ended Jan. 17 after members of the CIO Transport Workers Union voted to accept terms offered by the Philadelphia Transport Co. before the walkout started. The contract called for 3 pay increases totaling 21¢ an hour over a 2-yr. period and gradual reduction of the work week to 40 hours. Operators receiving $73.48 for 44 hours would eventually get $75.20 for 40 before overtime. [See p. 14H-J] . . . Most of Baltimore's 3,300 striking city laborers returned to work by Jan. 16 after the city withdrew recognition of their union, the AFL Teamsters, and ordered all strikers to return or be fired. [See p. 14K]

Non-Red Reaffirmation Barred. Fed. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington Jan. 27 permanently enjoined the NLRB from ordering union officers to reaffirm non-Communist affidavits they had filed under provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. Letts said the order encroached on Justice Dept. powers. 11 officials of the American Communications Assn., the United Electrical Workers and the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers had rejected NLRB orders that they swear that T-H affidavits they had filed 4 years previously were true and that they also certifiy that they had not been Communist supporters since signing the affidavits. A 12th union official, David Livingston of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, had filed a reply presumably complying with the NLRB order. The NLRB had threatened to revoke its certification of the 4 unions unless the 12 officials obeyed its order. All 12 had refused to tell a federal grand jury in New York in 1952 whether their affidavits were truthful. The grand jury, in a presentment to Fed. Dist. Judge Edward Weinfeld Nov. 25, had recommended that the NLRB decertify the 4 unions, all of which had been expelled by the CIO as allegedly pro-Communist. The 11 who rejected the NLRB order: Pres. Joseph P. Selley, Vice Presidents Dominick Panza, Lawrence F. Kelley & William Bender, Secy.-Treas. Joseph F. Kehoe and Exec. Board Members John J. Wieners, Louis Siebenberg & Francis W. Grumman of the ACA; Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald & Org. Dir. James J. Matles of the UE; Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur Workers. [See Vol. XII, pp. 421N, 330P]

Rail Developments. The Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R. became the first Southeastern railroad to sign a union shop agreement with 17 non-operating rail unions despite the decision of the Southeastern carriers as a group to reject the union shop (reported by the weekly *Labor* Jan. 22). The Western carriers' conference also rejected the union shop but many member roads signed, among them the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis-San Francisco, the Wabash, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, the Milwaukee & the Burlington. The Eastern carriers accepted the union shop. [See Vol. XII, p. 297D] . . . Chicago Great West'n Ry. operations were halted Jan. 25 by a strike of 800 members of the conductors', trainmen's, engineers', firemen & enginemen's and AFL switchmen's unions over more than 600 unsettled claims & grievances. The walkout disrupted freight movement in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri & Nebraska. [See Vol. XII, p. 169E] . . . Representatives of the nation's 1,158,000 rail employes urged at New York hearings held Jan. 6-23 by Dr. Paul N.

Guthrie, Presidential referee, that all rail workers get 3% annual pay increases retroactive to 1950 and continuing as long as current contracts remain in effect. Industry spokesmen retorted that rail pay rose 150% in the past 15 years although rail productivity increased only 57%. They said that the $1.87-an-hr. average rail pay was 25¢ higher than the manufacturing average. [See Vol. XII, pp. 115G, 73B] . . . The 2-yr.-old independent United R.R. Operating Crafts Union, organized on the West Coast, chartered its first Eastern local Jan. 4 when employes of the bankrupt Ontario & West'n R.R. joined it and announced a drive to win the O&W from the 5 big rail brotherhoods. . . . Acceptance by the Bro'hood of R.R. Trainmen of its first Negro member was announced in New York Jan. 7. The Negro was Pennsylvania R.R. dining car steward N. C. James, admitted without opposition by a New York lodge. [See Vol. XII, p. 185P]

Bias Crack-Down. Gen. Services Admin. Jess Larson said Jan. 21 that "persuasion or cancellation" of contracts would be used to force companies doing Govt. work to end racial or religious bias in employment. The order was issued after the President's Com. on Govt. Contract Compliance reported Jan. 16 that many Govt. agencies failed to enforce non-discrimination clauses in contracts awarded to private companies [see Vol. XII, p. 39H]. (Larson had submitted his resignation to Pres. Eisenhower but it had not yet been accepted.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 323J, 249J] ("Deliberate or unconscious" bias limits job opportunities for Negroes in Connecticut to little more than unskilled work, according to a State Civil Rights Comm. report Jan. 17.) [See Vol. XII, p. 24K]

Wages. U.S. Wage-Hour Admin. William R. McComb Jan. 26 ordered a 75¢-an-hr. minimum wage (a 20¢ raise) for Puerto Rico sugar manufacturing employes, effective March 2. [See Vol. XII, p. 73C; X, 369M] . . . The Wage Stabilization Com. Jan. 19 approved hourly raises of 20¢ for mechanics & 10¢ for other workers in Bethlehem Steel's 8 Atlantic Coast shipyards, retroactive to Apr. 14, 1952. The raise went to 31,000 members of the CIO Industrial Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and was expected to be extended to 30,000 others in smaller yards. [See Vol. XII, p. 26B] . . . The New Bedford Cotton Mfrs.' Assn. and the Fall River Textile Mfrs.' Assn. announced Jan. 12 that they would terminate their contracts with the CIO Textile Workers Mar. 15 because of the "ruinous" pay differential (estimated at 18¢ to 24¢ an hour) between Northern & Southern textile mills. The union charged that the employers themselves were responsible for the differential since many of them own mills in both the North & South. [See Vol. XII, p. 226A]

LABOR STATISTICS

From Census Bureau:	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1951
Employed	61,480,000	62,228,000	61,014,000
Unemployed	1,398,000	1,418,000	1,674,000
From Bur. of Labor Statistics:	**1952**	**1951**	**1950**
Strikes started	*4,950	4,737	4,843
Workers involved	3,500,000	2,220,000	2,410,000
Man-days idleness	55,000,000	22,900,000	38,800,000

*Including 34 involving 10,000 or more workers each and causing 1,700,000 workers to be idle for about 37 million man-days.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The pound sterling rose to a post-devaluation high of $2.81¾ (U.S.) in London exchange dealings Jan. 26, the *Wall St. Journal* reported Jan. 27. [See Vol. XII, p. 11C] . . . United Kingdom exports in 1952 totaled £2,550,000,000 ($7,140,000,000), a drop of 1% or £30,000,000 ($84,000,000) from 1951, the Board of Trade said Jan. 12. Imports totaled £3,481,000,000 ($9,746,800,000) or £422,000,000 ($1,181,600,000) less than in 1951. Exports of Scotch whisky in 1952 reached a record 11,520,564 gallons, earned £33,026,966 ($92,475,504) in foreign currencies. The U.S. bought 6,300,000 gallons for $52,080,000. [See Vol. XII, pp. 346H, 255G] . . . The Iron & Steel Fed. said Jan. 18 that Britain's 1952 steel production totaled 16,418,000 tons, compared to 15,638,000 tons in 1951. [See p. 14M; Vol. XII, 111C] . . . Only 60 persons in Britain had 1952 net incomes of more than £6,000 ($16,800) after paying income taxes (top rate: $2.75 of every $2.80 earned), the Govt. reported Jan. 23. 15,850,000 Britons paid a record $4,710,305,854 in 1951-52 income taxes. [See Vol. XII, p. 49G] . . . The Food Ministry Jan. 27 announced extra food rations for the coronation period to help Britons celebrate "in a traditionally festive spirit." The extra ration, per person: one pound of sugar, available May 17; 4 ounces of margarine. The Ministry also said each community would be allowed one ox for traditional public ox roasts during Coronation Week "provided the cooked meat is given away free to those at the festivity." [See Vol. XII, p. 397K] . . . Supply Min. Duncan Sandys told Commons Jan. 26 the Govt. was considering construction of a nuclear energy plant "capable of producing substantial amounts of electricity" for industrial use. He said the "design & development of a full scale breeder reactor" to transform atomic energy into electricity were underway at Harwell. [See Vol. XII, p. 397N]

London newspapers & members of Parliament demanded Jan. 24 that the Govt. act to halt a series of heavy smogs blamed for 6,000 deaths in December and many more this month. The Govt. said it was treating the matter of smog control as "a problem of the very greatest urgency." [See Vol. XII, p. 397H] . . . Ex-Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison accused the Conservative Party Jan. 9 of exploiting the forthcoming coronation for political ends. He cited 2 instances in which local Conservative groups used photographs of Queen Elizabeth II in political literature, said they violated "all accepted traditions of keeping the sovereign out of politics." [See Vol. XII, p. 397L] . . . The Duke of Edinburgh was named Jan. 15 to the highest rank in each of Britain's 3 armed services: Admiral of the Fleet, Army Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force [see Vol. XII, p. 422L]. His uncle, Vice Adm. Earl Mountbatten, commander of Allied Mediterranean forces, was made a full admiral Jan. 26. [See Vol. XII, p. 401C] . . . Derek Bentley, 19, convicted as an accessory to the murder of a policeman, was hanged in London Jan. 28 despite mass public pleas for commutation of the sentence. (Bentley's accomplice, Christopher Craig, 16, was convicted of murder but could not be executed because of his youth although British law sets a mandatory death sentence for murder convictions.) . . . Guru Charan Dass, 42, an Indian law student, was arrested for the 2d time in a week Jan. 8 and fined £1 ($2.80) for staging "death fast" demonstrations in front of the Prime Minister's office at 10 Downing St., London. Dass said he, his wife & their 4 children were protesting the loss of Govt. relief payments, cut off when he refused a manual-labor job because of a disability. [See Vol. XII, p. 423E]

Canada. 101,409 Canadians were in the nation's armed forces on Dec. 31, 1952, the Defense Dept. announced Jan. 28. [See Vol. XII, p. 353K] . . . Most of Canada's 4,085,151 wage earners had annual incomes of less than $3,000 in 1951, the Bureau of Statistics reported Jan. 20. [See Vol. XII, p. 234L] . . . Police reported Jan. 24 that they had found Communist Party memberships cards, pamphlets & letters in the room of Paul Eleniuk, an official of the Red-front Assn. of United Ukranian Canadians, who was found hanged in a rooming house in Montreal Jan. 23. His death was listed as suicide. [See p. 5E]

France. 6 former officials of the Nazi Schirmeck concentration camp were sentenced to death by a French military tribunal in Metz Jan. 21. [See Vol. XII, p. 423B-C] . . . Charles Tillon, long-time Communist leader attacked by the CP for refusing to confess "deviationism," resigned Jan. 22 as mayor of Aubervilliers and indicated he would not continue as an active Communist member. Another Communist leader, Victor Vuillemin, resigned from the party Jan. 16 in protest against the expulsion of André Marty. [See p. 5K; Vol. XII, 364C-D]

Greece. Ex-Premier Nicholas Plastiras' Natl. Progressive Union of the Center Party (E.P.E.K.) rejected Jan. 24 a Communist proposal for formation of a "uniform democratic front" with all progressive elements. The proposal was made Jan. 23 through a "Free Greece" radio operating from an Iron Curtain country. [See Vol. XII, p. 346L] . . . 2 of the largest Greek banks, the Natl. Bank of Greece & the Bank of Athens, merged Jan. 7 as the Natl. Bank of Athens.

Italy. Rome police arrested more than 800 youthful neo-Fascist Party followers and broke up an attempted demonstration against the Govt.'s electoral reform bill Jan. 24. Premier Alcide de Gasperi won a 339-25 vote of confidence on the bill Jan. 21 after a record 63-hr. non-stop debate in the Chamber of Deputies. [See p. 5P] . . . The Forgn. Ministry said Jan. 10 it had asked Russia to withdraw a military repatriation mission that had been in Italy since 1945. The Soviet Embassy in Rome protested the "unfriendly act" as a "violation of international law" but agreed to withdraw the unit. [See Vol. XII, pp. 364H-J, 62E] . . . Latest resignations from the Italian Communist Party: Dante Muzzi, ex-propaganda chief for Bologna, Jan. 14; ex-Bologna CP

Secy. Alfonso Poppi, Jan. 17; 200 peasants & farmhands of the Puglia & Catanzaro sections who announced Jan. 20 they would join the Christian Dems. [See Vol. XII, p. 423N] . . . 100 regional leaders, headed by Giuseppe Garretto, left the Left Socialist Party's national convention in Milan Jan. 10 in protest against its postwar link to Russia. Another Socialist splinter group, dissident members of Giuseppe Saragat's Italian Dem. Socialist Party, formed a rival Social-Democrat Party Jan. 18 in Bologna. [See Vol. XII, p. 106J; XI, 142P] . . . A 24-hour nationwide railroad strike, called by the Communist-led General Confed. of Labor, ended at midnight Jan. 13. [See Vol. XII, p. 58E; XI, 142P-143A]

Australia signed a 10-year agreement with Britain & the U.S. Jan. 8 for the exploration, development & production of uranium ore in Australia's Rum Jungle area. [See Vol. XII, p. 256N-P] . . . **Danish** Princess Margrethe, 12, was named heir presumptive to the throne Jan. 7. The change in succession (Prince Knud, King Frederick's brother, had been heir presumptive) could give Denmark a reigning queen for the first time in 500 years. [See Vol. VII, p. 129K-L] . . . **Iranian** Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and his chief Parliamentary critic, Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani, met for 3 hours Jan. 27 and later advised their countrymen to pay no attention to "rumors" of a rift between them. [See p. 22G] . . . **Iraq** Petroleum Co. announced Jan. 25 in London that the Kirkuk oil field in Iraq doubled its output in 1952. Production reached 15,500,000 long tons, compared with 7,900,000 in 1951. [See Vol. XII, p.390G-H] . . . **Jordan** Jan. 25 freed 4 Israelis arrested Jan. 4 when they crossed the border by mistake. (Jordan asked Egypt Jan. 21 to tighten the Arab nations' blockade of Israel.) [See p. 22K] . . . **Latvian** SSR adopted a new flag Jan. 21, combining its old colors of blue & white with a Soviet emblem. [See Vol. XII, p.123F-G] . . . **New Zealand** Govt. protested to Washington Jan. 19 against U.S. import restrictions, particularly those affecting dried whole milk & dried buttermilk. [See Vol. XII, p. 343B-C]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Jan. 24

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	[e]$23,088	[e]$23,137	[e]$22,872
Currency circulation	[e]$29,687	[e]$29,884	[e]$28,342
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[ae]$23,007	[e]$22,980	[e]$21,441
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,389,851,266	$8,640,840,617	$8,009,699,654
England note circulation	[e]£1,454.987	[e]£1,472.952	[e]£1,353.622
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,866,121	7,723,145	9,202,253
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	152.48	152.39	147.71
Bond sales	$19,935,600	$19,720,200	$16,276,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.64	98.51	98.53
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	140,317	138,778	88,535
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,524,000	6,468,300	6,196,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,550,000	7,695,000	11,760,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[be]8,121.357	[e]8,210.012	[e]7,539.879
Carloadings (cars)	[b]705,479	688,232	747,662
	Dec. 1952	**Nov. 1952**	**Dec. 1951**
Steel output (tons)	9,683,000	9,438,886	8,890,678
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.78⅛	$2.72¼	$2.86⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.87½	$1.88⅜	$2.19⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.334	$.331	$.429
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.25	$6.25	$6.60
Consumers' (cost-of-living)	**Dec. 15, 1952**	**Nov. 15, 1952**	**Dec. 15, 1951**
index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	[f]190.7	191.1	189.1
Foods	[f]229.9	232.3	232.2
Apparel	[f]201.1	201.3	206.8
Rent	[f]145.3	143.9	139.2
Weekly whlsl. commodity			
index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [d]109.6	**Last Week** 109.8	**Year Ago** 113.0
BUSINESS:	**Nov. 1952**	**Oct. 1952**	**Nov. 1951**
Imports§	[e]$803.8	[e]$917.6	[e]$819
Exports	[e]$1,177.7	[e]$1,191	[e]$1,388
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** 92	**Last Week** 89	**Year Ago** 90
Failures (Jan. 15)‡	158	163	158

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 14 [b]Jan. 17 [c]Jan. 10 [d]Jan. 20 [e]In millions [f]Last of "interim adjusted" series based on 1935-39; "new series" based on 1947-49 were to start with the BLS report for Jan. 1953 (in Feb.) [See Vol. XII, p. 374A; X, 342G]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Research which may make it possible to immunize children against crippling poliomyelitis was reported by Dr. Harry M. Weaver, research director of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in New York Jan. 26. He said foundation scientists had isolated the 3 virus strains (Brunhilde, Lansing, Leon) which cause crippling poliomyelitis. It was hoped that by injecting the viruses in children after they had been protected by injection with gamma globulin, the children would be made to form their own antibodies giving them permanent protection against the crippling form of the disease. Weaver said the foundation expected to field-test the technique this year. (The research was credited to Dr. Jonas Salk of the U. of Pittsburg.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 354G, 235L] . . . The *N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 21 that, according to the British medical weekly *Lancet*, Dr. Gunnar Fischer of Stockholm's Karioliska Institute had isolated a biochemical called "acerin" which killed viruses immune to other chemicals. "Acerin," an extract of the dried fruit of the Canadian maple (acer platanoides), was reported "seemingly nonpoisonous to higher forms of life." . . . Rediscovery of a "mysterious & deadly" virus "10 times more potent than any yet known to man" was reported by the U. of Michigan Jan. 24. It was first discovered in 1909 by U. of Michigan biologist Dr. Frederick G. Novy but test tubes containing it were mislaid shortly after World War I. The tubes were found again in 1951 and it was discovered that the virus was still alive—despite the accepted medical belief that viruses die within months unless given living cells upon which to feed. Novy, 88, dean emeritus of the university's medical school, returned from retirement to continue work on the rediscovered virus. . . . U.S. Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele said Jan. 27 that an influenza epidemic sweeping the nation was relatively mild. 346 flu & pneumonia deaths were reported by 58 U.S. cities for the week ended Jan. 16, compared with 291 the previous week. Outbreaks were also reported in Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, Western Europe & Egypt. Most prominent sufferer in the widespread epidemic: Pope Pius XII. [See Vol. XI, p. 20P] . . . Pres. Dan Parker (*N. Y. Daily Mirror* sports ed.) of the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research announced Jan. 10 that the fund had received a total of more than $7 million in contributions, granted $6,217,359 to institutions & research fellows, used none of the contributed money for operating expenses. (The fund was organized in 1947 by columnist Walter Winchell, treasurer, in memory of column-

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

THE BAT. Revival of 33-yr.-old murder-thriller. By Mary Roberts Rinehart & Avery Hopwood. Staged by Jonathan Seymour. Presented by Jas. Withers Elliott. Cast included Lucile Watson, ZaSu Pitts, Paula Houston, Shepperd Strudwick, Harry Bannister. Jan. 20 at National Theater. (1-5-1)*

BE YOUR AGE. Comedy by Mary Orr & Reginald Denham. About father who opposes his daughter's plans to marry one of his old college friends. Staged by Denham. Presented by Alexander H. Cohen & Jos. Kipness in assn. with Morris K. Bauer. In cast: Conrad Nagel, Loring Smith, Hildy Parks, Dean Harens, Nancy Cushman, Lee Remick. Jan. 14 at 48th St. Theater. (0-1-6)* Closed Jan. 17 after 5 performances.

THE CRUCIBLE. Drama by Arthur Miller. About witch-hunting in Salem in 1692. Staged by Jed Harris. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden. Cast headed by Arthur Kennedy, Beatrice Straight, Walter Hampden, Fred Stewart, E. G. Marshall, Jean Adair. Jan. 22 at Martin Beck. (5-2-0)*

THE FIFTH SEASON. Menasha Skulnik, Yiddish comedian, in his first English-language role. Comedy by Sylvia Regan about woes of dress-manufacturing business. Staged by Gregory Ratoff. Presented by Geo. Kondolf. Cast included Richard Whorf, Phyllis Hill, Nita Talbot, Lois Wheeler, John Griggs, Augusta Roeland. Jan. 23 at Cort. (4-1-2)*

THE LOVE OF FOUR COLONELS. Comedy by Peter Ustinov in which 4 Allied colonels in Germany—an American, Briton, Frenchman & Russian—woo the same lady in what each conceives to be the most favorable mood & period. Staged by Rex Harrison. Presented by Theater Guild and Aldrich & Myers. Cast: Harrison, Lilli Palmer, Leueen MacGrath, Larry Gates, Robt. Coote, Geo. Voskovec, Stefan Schnabel, Reginald Mason. Jan. 15 at Sam S. Shubert Theater after successful London run. (5-1-1)*

MID-SUMMER. Comedy by Vina Delmar. About small-town schoolteacher trying his luck as songwriter and his modest wife who wants only a happy home-life. Staged by Paul Crabtree. Presented by Crabtree & Frank J. Hale. Cast headed by Geraldine Page, Mark Stevens, Jenny Hecht, Vicki Cummings. Jan. 21 at Vanderbilt. (4-3-0)*

CLOSED

MRS. McTHING, after 320 performances, Jan. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 59D]

MY DARLIN' AIDA, 89 performances, Jan. 11. [See Vol. XII, p. 347K]

WHISTLER'S GRANDMOTHER, 24 performances, Jan. 3. [See Vol. XII, p. 408N]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable (based on reviews in these N.Y. newspapers: Daily News, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, Mirror, Post, Times, World-Telegram & Sun).

ist-author Damon Runyon, who died in 1946 of cancer.) [See Vol. X, p. 256C; VII, 227D-E; VI, 410P]

Dr. Andrew M. Gleason, 31, winner of the $1,000 Newcomb Cleveland Prize for solving the "5th problem" of the late David Hilbert (pertaining to mathematical description of geometric figures), announced at Harvard U. Jan. 5 that Deane Montgomery of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N. J. and Leo Zippin of Queens College, N. Y. had solved "half" the problem. The solution was considered an approach to a mathematical link between forces within atomic nuclei and forces in the universe as a whole. [See Vol. XII, p. 426E]

NEW BOOKS

THE GENERAL'S WENCH, by Rosamond Marshall. Story of elderly colonel's young wife & her love affair with another man in 18th Century London. Jan. 28. (Prentice-Hall, 256 pp., $3.50)*

HEAVEN HAS CLAWS, by Adrian Conan Doyle. Son of Arthur Conan Doyle tells of big-game fishing off E. Africa. Jan. 23. (Random House, 245 pp., $3.50)†

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON SOCIETY, by Bertrand Russell. Assays effect of scientific discoveries on men, foresees stable scientific society if men achieve world govt., universal prosperity, nearly-stationary population. Jan. 26. (Simon & Schuster, 114 pp., $3)† [See Vol. XII, p. 428N]

MY BROTHER BILL, by Ruth Mitchell. Sister's biog. of late Brig. Gen. William L. Mitchell, broken to private by Army court-martial in 1926 for his championing of air power. Controversial intro. by Gerald W. Johnson says: Mitchell was only "partly right" in prophesying supremacy of air forces; the U.S.' "separate air force has accomplished nothing" in Korea, has instead "taken a beating, not from an opposing air force but from flak," proving that "an air force is an auxiliary arm . . . an extension of artillery . . . useful only under certain conditions.") Jan. 22. (Harcourt, Brace, 344 pp., $4)†

THE NAKED ISLAND, by Russell Braddon. Experiences of Australian held war captive by Japanese in Malaya & Thailand during World War II. Jan. 8. (Doubleday, 286 pp. $3.50)†

THE WHITE RABBIT: The Story of Secret Agent Yeo-Thomas, by Bruce Marshall. British Wing Comdr. Forest Frederick Edward Yeo-Thomas' expeditions into France during World War II to work with French Resistance in preparation for Allied landings, Jan. 22. (Houghton Mifflin, 262 pp., $3.50)†

YOUR WAR FOR PEACE, by Frank L. Howley (Brig. Gen. A.U.S., inactive). Ex-U.S. commandant in Berlin tells how he thinks U.S. strategy in Western Europe has failed. Jan. 24. (Holt, 166 pp., $2.75)† [See Vol. XII, 100C]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Catholics on Land Reform. About 500 delegates, including 14 South American bishops, attended the first Latin American Congress on Rural Life Problems, sponsored by the U.S. Natl. Catholic Rural Life Conf., in Manizales, Colombia Jan. 11-18. The Congress adopted a social action code based on the principle that every farm worker should be given an opportunity to own his land. It condemned misuse of large land holdings as "one of the greatest deficiencies of the Latin American agrarian system," urged Catholic landowners to "carry out the social principles of the Church," advocated formation of cooperatives & credit unions for rural areas and asked for establishment of special institutes, under church supervision, to study rural social & economic problems. Chilean Bishop Manuel Larrain told the Congress Jan. 14 that private ownership of large land areas was contrary to the "Christian idea of the distribution of property." He said there could be no true "Christian order" while a few individuals retained immense land holdings. [See Vol. XII, p. 251B; XI, 95J]

Los Angeles Bans UNESCO. The Los Angeles Board of Education abolished a UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. program from the city's public school system Jan. 20 but voted to permit "factual study & impartial discussion" of the UN under the schools' regular curriculum with "publications or instructional materials . . . issued only as the need arises and after rigid scrutiny for possible bias." 50 persons, organized as the Emergency Citizens Com. Against UNESCO in Los Angeles, led a year-long campaign to ban the study program intended to promote international exchange of science & culture. A 3-man fact-finding committee, which studied the issue for 6 months, recommended de-emphasis of the UNESCO program but said it had found no basis for charges that the program was unpatriotic or Communistic. [See Vol. XII, pp. 415C-D, 330K-L]

Religion in Schools. U.S. public schools are "universally friendly" toward religion, Dean Hollis L. Caswell of Columbia U. Teachers College told the 5th Natl. Conf. on Church & State in Washington Jan. 15. He said persons who criticized public schools as irreligious would "be satisfied with nothing short of an educational program in which religious beliefs are taught" in violation of the "basic principle of freedom of religion." (The N.Y.C. Board of Education Jan. 15 directed public schools in the city to begin each school day with the pledge of allegiance to the flag and the singing of the 4th stanza of *America*, which contains an appeal to God, in lieu of a proposed daily prayer.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 415K-L, 374P-375C]

Bible Translations. The first modern translation of the Bible (Old & New Testaments) into Korean was printed in Tokyo Jan. 20. 100,000 copies were to be placed on sale in Korea and distributed to orphanages, hospitals & prisoner-of-war camps. [See Vol. X, p. 219F] . . . Methodist Bishop William C. Martin of Dallas, president of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., said Jan. 21 that some criticism of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible was "religious racketeering" by "men who have exhausted their supply of themes to attract public attention." Bishop Martin's statement was assailed Jan. 24 by Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the Intl. Council of Christian Churches, who said the Natl. Council had launched "the greatest publicity program in the church's history" to push sales of the revised Bible. He challenged the council to reveal the amount of its royalties from sale of the new Bible, which he said was "so full of contradictions that it insults human intelligence to give it authority in the church." [See Vol. XII, p. 399J]

Assn. of American Colleges, at its annual convention in Los Angeles, urged Jan. 8 appointment of a Presidential citizens commission "to make an impartial study of the insinuations against higher education." 500 college presidents & deans attending the meeting expressed a lack of confidence in proposed investigations of colleges & universities by existing committees. However, they promised Jan. 7 to support the House Un-American Activities Com.'s inquiry if it were "free & impartial." [See Vol. XII, pp. 421F, 19H] . . . **Methodist Church** Board of Missions, meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. Jan. 20-23, appropriated $15,950,519 for home & foreign missionary work in the year beginning June 1; eliminated the Dept. of Negro Work from the Home Missions Div. as "a kind of segregation we deplore"; protested the persecution of Protestants in Colombia; urged the U.S. State Dept. to continue in India the "constructive program" started by U.S. Amb. Chester A. Bowles and to encourage "non-military" cooperation between the U.S. & India. [See Vol. XII, pp. 427E-F, 365L-M, 156D] . . . **Rev. Leonard J. Feeney** of Boston, who was stripped of priestly functions in 1949 during a controversy over Roman Catholic dogma, said Jan. 14 he had received letters summoning him to the Vatican to face charges. He expressed "serious" doubt of the authenticity of the letters and said he would not go to Rome. [See Vol. XII, p. 291L]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Arturo Castiglioni, 78, Italian-born Yale U. medical historian; Jan. 21 in Milan, Italy.

Douglas Coulter, 52, producer of leading radio & TV shows since mid-1920s; Jan. 21, Scarsdale, N. Y. (heart ailment)

AF 2d Lt. Fred Davis, Navy football, basketball & track star in 1951; Jan. 22 in crash of AF training plane near San Angelo, Tex. which also killed instructor Capt. Wesley M. Evans.

Rev. Frederick Densham, 83, who had conducted services in empty Anglican church every Sunday since 1934 when his 160 parishioners began boycott because he refused to sanction whist games for charity; Jan. 24 in Warleggan, Eng.

Andres Perello de Segurola, 78, operatic basso, voice teacher, film actor; Jan. 22 in Barcelona, Spain.

Charles Aubrey Eaton, 84, of Watchung, N. J., Republican member of Congress from 1925 until Jan. 3, House Forgn. Affairs Com. chrmn. 1947-48, advocate of bipartisan foreign policy; Jan. 23 in Washington. [See Vol. VIII, pp. 358H, 208E]

Mrs. Mary Callahan Flores, 77, last survivor of original Gibson Girls who modeled for artist Charles Dana Gibson in 1890s; Jan. 22 in Hollis, N.Y.

Dr. Samuel P. Hardy, 76, ex-star player & a leading promoter of amateur tennis; Jan. 25 in Stamford, Conn.

Primitivo Herrera, 66, Dominican Republic poet; Jan. 25 in San Salvador, El Salvador.

Dr. George Pullen Jackson, 78, authority on American religious folk songs; Jan. 19 in Nashville, Tenn.

Michael Strauss (Mike) Jacobs, 72, former ticket broker who became leading prizefight promoter as head of 20th Century Sporting Club during heydey of Joe Louis; Jan. 24 in Miami of a heart ailment. [See Vol. IX, p. 232E-F]

William Allen Magee, 106, bugler (age 13) for Sherman's Civil War army during march through Georgia, later a soldier in cam-

paigns against Indians & Jesse James, Spanish-Amer. War; one of 3 GAR survivors; Jan. 23 in Sawtelle, Calif.

Mary Mannering, 76, star Broadway actress at turn of century; Jan. 21 in Los Angeles.

John C. Montgomery, 41, U.S. State Dept. official in charge of Finnish Desk; Jan. 24 in Washington (suicide by hanging, presumably due to despondency over failure to pass Foreign Service examinations for assignment abroad).

Walter Boughton Pitkin, 74, author of 1932 bestseller *Life Begins at Forty*, 30 other non-fiction books on a variety of subjects, Columbia U. prof. of psychology & philosophy before turning writer; Jan. 25 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Roger William Riis, 58, author, roving ed. for *Reader's Digest*, son of philanthropist Jacob A. Riis; Jan. 23 in Stamford, Conn. of heart attack.

Johnny Risko, 50, high-ranking heavyweight boxer in 1920s-30s; Jan. 13 in Miami.

SPORTS

Baseball. Pitcher Dizzy Dean & outfielder Al Simmons were elected to baseball's Hall of Fame Jan. 21 by 10-yr. members of the Baseball Writers Assn. of America. Dean, now a Dallas sportscaster-farmer-oil investor, won 150 games and lost 83 in the 1930s, mostly with the St. Louis Cardinals. He set a modern NL record of 17 strikeouts in one game against the Chicago Cubs in 1933. Simmons played in the majors from 1924 to 1944, starred with the Philadelphia Athletics in the 1930s, had a .334 lifetime batting average. [See Vol. IX, p. 392G; VII, 316D] . . . AL batting champion Ferris Fain, 30, was traded by the Philadelphia Athletics to the Chicago White Sox Jan. 27 for another first baseman, Eddie Robinson, 32. Philadelphia also exchanged 2d baseman Bob Wilson for infielder Joe De Maestri & outfielder Ed McGhee. [See Vol. XII, p. 315K; X, 192B] . . . NL top winning pitcher, Robin Roberts, signed a 1953 contract with Philadelphia Jan. 21 for an estimated $40,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 315L] . . . Mel Ott, 42, star outfielder & manager with the N. Y. Giants for 22 years and top slugger in NL history, retired from pro baseball Jan. 23 to devote full time to his building construction firm in New Orleans. He had managed the Oakland PCL club the past 2 years. [See Vol. XII, p. 384C; XI, 39P]

Boxing. The Louisiana State Athletic Comm. rescinded Jan. 23 a 60-year-old prohibition against Negro & white fighters appearing on the same program. The commission said this would not allow Negroes to fight whites. [See Vol. XII, p. 33E; VII, 292L] . . . Heavyweight champion Rocky Marciano was awarded the $10,000 diamond-studded Ray Hickok belt as "professional athlete of the year" Jan. 25 in Rochester, N. Y. [See Vol. XII, pp. 400G, 36H]

Football. Pro Natl. Football League, in its annual meeting at Philadelphia Jan. 21-24, changed the names of its conferences from American to Eastern (N. Y., Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago Cardinals) and from National to Western (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Green Bay, Chicago Bears, Baltimore) and set a 12-game schedule pattern for each team. Cuts in a player's salary were limited to 10% in any one year. [See p. 24C; Vol. XII, 428C-D] . . . Army & Notre Dame announced Jan. 24 they would resume football relations with a home-and-home series in 1957 & 1958. The teams last played each other in 1947. [See Vol. VII, p. 356L-M] . . . Washington head coach Howie Odell was fired Jan. 24 for failing "to cooperate in the university's athletic program." [See Vol. VIII, p. 20G] . . . Asst. Coach George Barclay, ex-Washington & Lee head coach, was named Jan. 23 to succeed Carl Snavely as head coach at North Carolina. [See Vol. XII, p. 392M]

Golf. $10,000 Thunderbird tourney at Palm Springs, Calif.: won Jan. 21 by Jimmy Demaret of Kiamesha Lake, N. Y. for $1,500. [See Vol. XI, p. 408L] . . . $10,000 Phoenix (Ariz.) Open: won Jan. 26 by Lloyd Mangrum for $2,000. [See p. 16J; Vol. XII, 44J]

Tennis. U.S. men's pro clay court championship finals in Hollywood, Fla. Jan. 25: singles—Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 7-5, 8-6, 6-0 over Bobby Riggs of Miami Beach; doubles—Mitch Gornto of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. & Robert Stubbs of Miami, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5 over Yvon Petra of Paris & Joe Fishbach of New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 76E]

Track. World indoor records set in Philadelphia Jan. 23: 50-yd. high hurldes—Harrison Dillard, 29, of Cleveland, 6 sec.; high jump—Navy Lt. Kenneth Wiesner, 27, 6 ft. 9½ in. Fred Dwyer, 21, of Villanova, defeated Fred Wilt & Don Gehrmann in the *Inquirer* mile (time: 4 min. 9.7 sec.). [See p. 16J-K; Vol. XII, 244A, 28J; VI, 168G]

MISCELLANEOUS

Remington Convicted. William W. Remington, 35, ex-Commerce Dept. economist, was convicted by a Fed. Dist. Court jury in New York Jan. 27 of 2 counts of perjury. The charges were that he made false statements about his Communist activities during his 1951 perjury trial. His conviction in the first trial had been set aside by the U.S. Court of Appeals. Remington admitted to the jury Jan. 20 that he gave War Production Board data to Elizabeth T. Bentley in 1942 but he denied that any of it was confidential or that he knew Miss Bentley was then a courier for a Communist spy ring. [See Vol. XII, p. 97A]

Saigh Sentenced. Fred M. Saigh, 48, St. Louis attorney & owner of the NL St. Louis Cardinal baseball club, was sentenced Jan. 28 to 15 mos. in prison (starting May 4) for income tax evasion by Fed. Judge Roy W. Harper in St. Louis. Saigh pleaded *nole contendere* to charges that he evaded taxes of $14,551 in 1947, $4,748 in 1949. He was fined a total of $15,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 138B]

London-Darwin Jet Record. A British Canberra 2-jet bomber broke 2 world records by flying 8,608 miles from London to Darwin, Australia in 22 hr. 21.8 sec. (19 hr. 1 min. 22.8 sec. flying time) Jan. 27-28. (Previous record: 45 hr. 35 min. in 1946.) The plane made 3 stops and broke a record en route by covering 3,921 miles from London to Karachi, Pakistan in 8 hr. 53 min. (Previous mark: 15 hr. 18 min. in 1949.) Flight Lt. Leslie Morris Whittington, 29, the pilot, said the bomber averaged 453 mph., maintained an altitude of over 40,000 ft. (Whittington & Flight Lt. J. A. Brown, the navigator, used oxygen), bucked 120-mph. head winds. [See Vol. XII, p. 276J]

Married. Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark, 52, outgoing U.S. Treasurer, to Andrew J. Gray, 40, Washington public-relations man, in Alexandria, Va. Jan. 24 (her 2d, his first). [See Vol. IX, p. 238P] . . . Walter Francis John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 29, Earl of Dalkeith (once considered a leading contender for the hand of British Princess Margaret), to ex-model Jane McNeill, 22, in Edinburgh, Scot. Jan. 10. (Wedding guests included Queen Elizabeth, Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret, Duke & Duchess of Gloucester.) . . . Henry Junkins (Bob) Topping Jr., 39, tinplate heir, to ski-&-ice-skating instructress Mona Mae Moedl, 24, in Salt Lake City Jan. 13 (his 5th, her 2d). [See Vol. XII, p. 408M] . . . Mrs. Constance Russell Winant, 53, widow of John G. Winant (U.S.' World War II Amb. to Britain), to retired Navy Capt. Marion Eppley, 69, widower of Mrs. Winant's sister, in New York Jan. 15. [See Vol. X, p. 55N-P] . . . Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine, 43, founder-pres. of Common Cause and wartime head of Bundles for Britain, to Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, 43, of Scotland, Conservative MP, in Perth, Scot. Jan. 4. [See Vol. VII, p. 267N] . . . Gretchen Van Zandt Merrill, ex-U.S. women's figure-skating champ, to stockbroker William Otis Gay in New York Jan. 9. [See Vol. VIII, p. 116G] . . . Russian-born Mrs. Violetta Prokhorova Elvin, 26, Sadlers Wells ballet star, to Berlin-born Siegbert Wienberger, a U.S. citizen, in Milan Jan. 27. . . . Chili Williams, 29, polka-dot pin-up girl, to Los Angeles businessman Hugh Gayle Bayne, 31, in Las Vegas, Nev. Jan. 18.

Divorced. Film star Rita Hayworth, 34, from Moslem Prince Aly Khan, 41, in Reno Jan. 26 (no alimony nor provision for support of their daughter, Yasmin, was announced). [See Vol. XII, p. 356M-N] . . . Film star Anne Baxter, 29, from actor John Hodiak in Hollywood Jan. 27. [See Vol. VI, p. 225J] . . . Olympic skier Katy Rodolph from Olympic skier Paul Wegemen in Reno Jan. 6. [See Vol. XI, p. 104G]

Separated. Ex-U.S. Amb.-to-Mex. William O'Dwyer, 62, from the former Sloan Simpson, 36, announced Jan. 17 (temporary separation granted by Roman Catholic Church in Mexico City Dec. 11, 1952 pending study "in regard to definitive canonical separation"). [See Vol. XII, pp. 413G, 379G-H]

Born. A son (their 2d child) to film-&-TV star Lucille Ball, 41, wife of Cuban-born actor-band leader Desi Arnaz (Desiderio Alberto Arnaz y De Acha 3d), 35, in Hollywood Jan. 19. The child's name: Desiderio Alberto 4th. [See p. 7B]